

THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1776.

THE

[NUMBER 1749.]

NEW-YORK OR, GENERAL

Containing the freshest ADVICES,

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN



JOURNAL; THE ADVERTISER.

both FOREIGN and DOMESTIC.

HOLT, NEAR THE COFFEE-HOUSE.

PRICE CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Bushel	57	6d	Beef per Barrel	45	0
Flour	27	0	Pork	85	0
Brown Bread	12	6	Salt	8	0
West-India Rum	9	6	India tea,	26	0
New-England do.	5	0	Chocol. per Dos.	2	3
Molasses, Sugar	12	0	Indian Corn per Bush.	3	0
Single rebus'd ditto	9	0	Indian Corn per Bush.	3	0
Molasses	1	0	Wood	24	0

High-Water at New-York, and Sun's Rising and Setting, till Thursday next.

Day	High Water	H. M.	Sett.
Tuesday	16	5	38 before 8
Wednesday	17	6	40
Thursday	18	7	42
Friday	19	8	44
Saturday	20	9	46
Sunday	21	10	48
Monday	22	11	50
Tuesday	23	12	52
Wednesday	24	1	54

Days 14 Hours 44 min. the 11th.

LONDON, March 28.

To the PEOPLE of ENGLAND.

THE doctrine of recurring to the first principles on calamitous occasions is not possible to be provided against by the positive laws of the State; it is the revolution, the theme of logical disputes, and the portion of abstract opinion. But at that glorious Era in the history of the world, as well as of this country, it remained no longer a problem of the schools; it became law; and when the crown pressed King William's brows, monarchy and the rights of mankind were for the first time in human annals, made consonant and compatible; prerogative and private rights, obedience and resistance so wisely blended together, that no man who has ever since that day dared to violate its purity, but must answer for a crime against nature at the bar of God.

This palladium, purified from the rubbish, washed from the blood of five hundred years, placed by a kind of miracle in your hands, and your right to preserve it made the tenure of the royal authority itself, you suffered, in thirty years afterwards with out murmuring, to be removed from amongst you, though the pretext for doing it only added insult to injury; and, couched as it was under parliamentary language, was a gross and impudent affront to the nation.

As I address myself to the whole body of the people, rich and poor, many of whose situations set them aloof from a knowledge of our history and constitution, I assert, that that parliament, which continued itself from three years to seven, was guilty of a notorious breach of public trust; and that the King, when he confirmed the act, broke his coronation oath of government according to law. From that period we are to date that omnipotence of parliament which is now shaking this empire to the centre, in less than ninety years from the birth of the constitution. By suffering that stroke of parliamentary Magic to pass unpunished, the allegiance of the commons was annihilated and dissolved; since at any time, by submission to the two other estates, they might, from peaceable and undisputed precedent, renew their lease, and usurp your elective rights.

This *opus magnum*, this grand Elixir of life being thus discovered, the terrors of retribution are taken away. As long, indeed, as your corruption makes a vacancy, like the surrender of a copyhold estate, to be granted back on a fine, or rather as a reserved rent on a freehold, they will submit to betray you under the humble title of servants; but should you ever recover your senses, they would immediately have recourse to the old experiment to evade your resentment. Even now were you to call aloud to parliament to restore the honour, the peace, and commerce of the nation, and to declare you would no longer support the expenses of a ruinous and iniquitous war, you would soon be told that the constitution knows no other power than the King, Lords, and Commons; that the power of the last, when delegated, cannot be recalled to, or recalled, a proclamation of rebellion would be issued, the militia would be embodied into a standing army, and you would be taxed to the teeth to defray the charges of your own subjection.

preparing for Ireland, and you must drink the dregs of both the cups. If you suffer an infringement of the rights of the remotest verge of the empire, it will soon run, like electricity, to the centre. Strip off the bark from the hardy oak, and the heart will soon follow in decay. Rouse yourselves from the sleep in which the opiate of influence has lulled the British dragon, till his head be cut off. Try the experiment of sending your instructions to the commons to put an end to the war; and if my prophecy be fulfilled in their reception, you already know the legal powers of redress with which you are invested by the constitution.

AMERICUS.
[Left out last week, our people being taken on military service.]

March 29. Yesterday morning four wags laden with money were sent off from the bank, under a proper escort, to Portsmouth, for payment of his Majesty's ships and the transports lying there bound to America.

Extract of a letter from Madrid, March 17. "Our Court seems to have quite given up the proposed attempts of a second expedition against Algiers. All the preparations for that expedition have now another destination, and are said to be intended to watch over our settlements in America, as the war between England and its Colonies renders it necessary for all powers who have any settlements in those parts to put them in so secure a situation, that they may be in no danger of suffering from the above-mentioned disputes."

Extract of a letter from Bristol, April 13. "This morning arrived here the Hibernia, Kethell, from Cork, who failed from thence the 9th inst. and informs, that the men of war, with upwards of forty fail of transports under their convoy, failed the 8th from the Cove, and as the wind blew fresh at N. E. and continued so for many days, it is imagined they must be got quite clear. The Tartar, Capt. Russell, and the Friendly Trader, with several volunteers on board, failed from this place for Cork and America."

April 16. Letters from Stockholm advise, that the great activity shown in putting the army, fleet and fortresses in the best state of defence, causes much talk; which added to the like activity in the Prussian ports, make some think all things are not right between the two powers: Time, however, will clear up this matter.

The Spaniards are augmenting every garison of the least consequence in the Straights. At Barcelona an entire new battery is raised of 18 pounders, all of brass.

Yesterday private letters were received at Northumberland house from Lord Piercy at Bolton, which were brought by way of New-York.

The last French mail brought certain accounts, that there was a fleet equipped at Toulon, and ready to put to sea upon three days notice, consisting of twelve ships of the line of battle, three frigates and a bomb.

The French ships which the Dickenson saw up the river Delaware, with ammunition for Philadelphia, were both under French colours.

Extract of a letter from Gofport, April 15. "Since my last arrived at Spithead ten transports, to take on board the Guards, &c. going to America."

"His Majesty's ship Garland is put into Commission at this port, and the command given to Capt. Pearson, and is ordered to fit for America."

HALIFAX, (NOVA-SCOTIA) May 14. Last Tuesday morning arrived a vessel from Canfo, by her we learn, that a fleet of transports (about 13 fail) full of troops, were seen off that place, supposed bound for Quebec.

Friday last arrived the schooner Britannia, Capt. Boden, in 28 days from St. Christopher, by whom we are informed, that the provision fleet, under convoy of his Majesty's ship experiment, failed 4 days before, and may be daily expected.

Sunday last the Glasgow, Captain Howe, with four vessels under her convoy, failed for England. In this fleet went passengers ma-

ny gentlemen of distinction, viz Francis Legge, Esq; Governor, and James Monk, Esq; Solicitor-General of this province, Governor Wright of Georgia, Thomas Oliver, Esq; Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts, Rev. and President of the Council, Hon. Peter Oliver, Harrison Gray, John Murray, Richard Lechmere, John Erving, Nathaniel Hatch and George Erving Esq; Counsellors; Brigadier General Royal Colonel Vassil, John Gore, Esq; Adino Paddock, Esq; Capt. J. ye, Mr. Laughton, Mr. Brindley, Mr. Bowes Mr. Inman, Mr. Deblais, Thomas Danforth Esq; Benjamin Gridley, Esq; Mr. Pittman Mr. Pelham all of them of B-fion, and most of them with families; Charles Dudley, and George Rome, Esq; of Newport.

Sunday night arrived a packet from England for their Excellencies Admiral Shudham and General Howe.

May 28. Wednesday last was sent in here by the Orpheus Frigate, Capt. Hammond, a French schooner, which by her course, when taken, was bound to Block Island, near Connecticut.

Sunday morning arrived the Merlin sloop of war.

Sunday evening arrived the brig Elliot, Captain Squies in four weeks and a few days from London.

Since our last several transports and victuals arrived here.

By the above vessels we hear, that a number of transports with German troops, in his Majesty's service, on board were seen going up the English channel, the latter end of April, to join Admiral Howe, who was expected to sail for America, about the middle of this month.

SALEM, (New-England) June 19.

By Captain Joseph Cook who arrived yesterday at Portsmouth, (New Hampshire) from Canfo in Nova Scotia, we are informed, that at the island of St. John's, they have been greatly distressed for provisions, and many have suffered within a few months. He gives the following shocking instance of the scarcity of provisions at St. John's viz. That as a boat, having on board a family, was going from thence to another island, a child of eight years of age, perished with hunger on the passage, when the unhappy parents were obliged to eat the dead body thereof to preserve their own miserable lives. He also says, that at the river St. John's, the Indians are highly incensed against the ministerial party, and are determined at all hazards to join the Americans.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.

Extract of a letter from London, dated April 9, 1776.

"It will no doubt be entertaining to you to know something truly of the plans formed by the ministry here against America;—therefore you may depend on the veracity of the following intelligence: Shew this letter to whom you please in Philadelphia, and it is possible some persons there may guess the writer. The designs of the British cabinet are, to make the greatest effort possible this year to reduce America to an unconditional submission, being thoroughly sensible that it is not in the power of this country to carry on the war another year, if the present armament should prove unsuccessful; therefore all wise men think that the Americans will keep on the defensive, intrench themselves at every pass, and never come to a general decisive engagement, but when sure of victory. They will no doubt harass the British mercenaries in their march, cut off their convoys, and keep them as much as possible from all kinds of provisions."

"Sir Peter Parker failed last month from Cork with Lord Cornwallis and 3000 men for Cape Fear river, in North Carolina, where General Clinton is gone from Bolton, to take the command with 1000 stand of arms from Virginia, to put into the hands of the Scotchmen settled on the head of that river; and when Cornwallis arrives, they are either to invade South Carolina or go down to Virginia, to Peterbourg on James river. General Burgoyne failed from Portsmouth the 4th inst. with Colonel Phillips and Captain Foy, (who commanded the British artillery at Minden) and 3000 Brunswick troops, the 29th regiment and marines,

to the amount in all of 4000 men for Quebec, 4000 are soon to follow for the same place. If they can (next summer) they are from Canada to penetrate into the Colonies, over the Lakes. Next month the Hessian troops are to be sent from England and Ireland are to sail from Boston, when Howe is to leave that place, leaving a garison there, and go to Long Island with about 20,000 men for the grand army where, after making his ground good, he is to subdue the province of New York, and from thence, through the Jerseys, penetrate to Philadelphia; 70 or 80 ships of war, from 16 to 32 and 38 guns, are to keep continually cruising on the coast, to prevent any supplies of arms, &c. and the transports have about 12 or 14 guns; but as the men of war are not above a quarter manned with seamen, and the transports have hardly 10 men enough to navigate the ships: It is imagined that many will be taken by the Provincial privateers, if the Americans will fight like common men. By land it is supposed the Americans must be successful, if they have either spirit or sagacity: the administration depend a great deal on the assistance they are to get from trainers in North Carolina, and from the Scotchmen in Maryland, Virginia and the Carolinas. An old and experienced General said the other day that the Americans were wise in affixing the pick-ax and the spade, for by entrancing themselves always, they might save many lives, and if they followed the wisdom of the Roman General Fabius, in opposing Hannibal and the Carthaginians, the Americans must be successful in the end. Indeed it appears now, that America has no other alternative but to submit to worse than Turkish slavery, or declare itself independent of Great Britain, in which case many of the European powers would be glad to afford her all the assistance in their power. We have this day a report that a vessel from Philadelphia bound to Bordeaux, with flour, &c. has been brought into Bristol, the crew having seized and confined the Captain."

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam.

"I am very sorry to confirm the report of a vessel from Philadelphia, to France being in Bristol. Messrs. Bayard, Jackson and Company's letter of the 13th of January, 1776, published in all the newspapers of the 12th of April and the villains have told of six other Captains that sailed with them on the same account, and the signals they are to make at the Capes of Delaware on their return."

Copy of a letter from Lieut. Col. Campbell, to Gen. Howe, dated Boston, June 29, 1776.

SIR,

"I am sorry to inform you, that it has been my unfortunate lot, to have fallen into the hands of the Americans, in the middle of Boston harbour. But, when the circumstances which has occasioned this disaster are understood, I flatter myself no reflection will arise to myself or my officers on account of it.—On the 16th of June the George and Annabella transports, with two companies of the 7th regiment of Highlanders, made the land off Cape Ann. after a passage of 7 weeks from Scotland; during the course of which, we had not the opportunity of speaking a single vessel, that could give us the smallest information of the British troops having evacuated Boston.—On the 17th, at day light we found ourselves opposite to the harbour's mouth of Boston, but from contrary winds it was necessary to make several tacks to reach it.—Four schooners, which we took to be pilots, or armed vessels in the service of his Majesty, (but which was afterwards found to be four American privateers, of 8 carriage guns, 12 swivel guns and 40 men each) were bearing down upon us at four o'clock in the morning, at half an hour thereafter, two of them engaged us, and about 11 o'clock, the other two were close along side. The George transport, on board of which was Major Menzies and I, with 108 of the second battalion, the Adjutant, the Quarter Master, two Lieutenants and 3 Volunteers were passengers; had only 6 pieces of cannon to oppose them: And the Annabella, on board of which was Capt. M'Kintie, together with two Subalterns, two Volunteers, and 82 private men of 1st Battalion, had only two swivels for her defence.

Under such circumstances, I thought it expedient for the Annabella to keep a head of the George, that our artillery might be used with more effect and less obstruction. Two of the privateers having stationed themselves upon our larboard quarter and two upon our starboard quarter, a tolerable cannonade ensued, which, with very few intermissions, lasted till 4 o'clock in the evening, when the enemy bore away and anchored in Plymouth harbour. Our loss upon this occasion was only three men mortally wounded on board of the George, one killed and one man slightly wounded on board of the Annabella. As my orders were for the port of Boston, I thought it my duty at this happy crisis to push forward into the harbour, not doubting I should receive protection either from a fort or some ship of force stationed there for the security of our fleet. Towards the close of the evening we perceived the four schooners that were engaged with us in the morning, joined by the brig Defence of 16 carriage guns, 20 swivels, and 117 men, and a schooner of 8 carriage guns, 12 swivels, and 40 men, get under way and made towards us. As we stood up for Nantasket Road an American battery opened upon us, which was the first serious proof we had, that there could scarcely be many friends of ours at Boston, and were too far embayed to retreat, especially as the wind had died away, and the tide of flood not half expended. After each of the vessels having twice run aground, we anchored at George's Island and prepared for action. But the Annabella by some misfortune got aground so far astern of the George, we could expect but a feeble support from her musquetry. About 11 o'clock four of the schooners anchored right upon our bow, and one right astern of us; the armed brigantine took her station on our starboard side, at the distance of 200 yards, and hailed us to strike the British flag—Although the mate of our ship and every sailor on board (the Captain excepted) refused to fight any longer, I have the pleasure to inform you, that there was not an officer, or private man of the 7th regiment, but what stood to their quarters with a ready and cheerful obedience. On our refusing to strike the British flag, the action was renewed with a good deal of warmth on both sides, and it was our misfortune after the sharp combat of an hour and an half, to have expended every shot that we had for our artillery. Under such circumstances, hemmed in as we were with six privateers, in the middle of an enemy's harbour, beset with a dead calm, without the power of escaping, or even the most distant hope of relief, I thought it became my duty not to sacrifice the lives of gallant men wantonly, in the arduous attempt of an evident impossibility. In this unfortunate affair Major Menzies and seven private soldiers were killed, the Quarter Master and 12 private soldiers wounded. The Major was buried with the honour of war at Boston.

"Since our captivity, I have the honour to acquaint you, that we have experienced the utmost civility and good treatment from the people of power at Boston, inasmuch Sir, that I should do injustice to the feelings of generosity, did I not make this particular information with pleasure and satisfaction. I have now to request of you, that so soon as the distracted state of this unfortunate controversy will admit, you will be pleased to take an early opportunity of settling a cartel for myself and officers. I have the honour to be, with great respect, your most obedient and most humble servant,

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,
General Howe. Lt. Col. of the 2d Battalion of the 7th Regt.

"P. S. On my arrival at Boston, I found that Capt. Maxwell, with the light infantry of the 1st battalion of the 7th regiment, had the misfortune to fall into the hands of some other privateers, and was carried into Marblehead the 10th instant. Capt. Campbell, with the grenadiers of the 2d battalion, who was ignorant as we were of the evacuation of Boston, stood into the mouth of this harbour, and was surrounded and taken by eight privateers this forenoon.

"In case a cartel is established, the following return is as near as I can effect: The number of officers, non commissioned officers and private men of the 7th regt. who are prisoners of war at and in the neighbourhood of Boston.

"The George Transport. Lieut. Col. Archibald Campbell, Lieut. and Adj. Archibald Campbell, Lieut. Archibald Balneaves, Lieut. Hugh Campbell, Quarter-Master, William Ogilvie, Surgeon's-Mate, David Burns, Patrick M'Dougal volunteers, and acting Sergeant-Major, James Flius, volunteer, Dugald Campbell, do, Donald M'Bane, James Wilson. Three Sergeants, four Corporals, two Drummers, and 90 private men.

"The Annabella Transport, Captain George M'Kenzie; Lieut. Collin M'Kenzie; Ensign Peter Frazer; Mr. M'Kenzie, Alexander M'Jarish, volunteers; four Ser-

jants; four Corporals; two Drummers; eighty-one private men.

"Lord Howe Transport. Capt. Laurence Campbell; Lieut. Robert Duncan; Lieut. Archibald M'Clean; Lieut. Lewis Calhoun; Duncan Campbell, volunteer; four Sergeants; four Corporals; two Drummers; ninety six private men.

"Ann Transport. Capt. Hamilton Maxwell; Lieut. Charles Campbell; Lieut. Frazer; Lieut. —; four Sergeants; four Corporals; two Drummers; ninety-six private men.

Last Wednesday the Powey sailed from Annapolis with Governor Edm on board. Extract of a letter from an officer in St. Mary's County, Maryland, dated the sixth ult.

"Our neighbour Dunmore has removed up to Gwyn's Island, and has there intrenched himself. Four days ago he sent a party of marines and sailors on shore to get wood, to the amount of fifty, who to a man deserted, with their arms and tools. Three of them would have inflicted with us, but we, being full, could not take them. They say he intends to make a push at us in harvest. I apprehend his crop will hardly be worth gathering."

Yesterday Capt. Mellon, late of the New-England, of this port, arrived here from Bristol, but left from the West-Indies. He sailed from this place last February, bound for Nantes but the Mate assisted by the crew, seized and confined the Captain on the coast of Portugal, and then altered their course for London; the southerly winds driving them into Bristol channel, they arrived at Bristol the 8th of April, when the Mate proposed to set off immediately for London, with all the letters and papers on board for the inspection of Government. The vessel was detained at Bristol till the determination of Government concerning her should be known.

July 6. By a gentleman from Charlestown, South Carolina, we learn, that between the seventh and eighth of June, a fifty gun ship and about thirty of the transports had got within the bar, and the remainder were hourly getting in—that the commanding officer of the fleet had sent a flag ashore, to know whether they would quietly deliver up the town, and were answered, No. Generals Lee, and Howe had arrived at Charlestown with about 1500 men, the militia were daily coming in, and Charlestown strongly fortified.

By accounts from Canada we learn, that our army have retreated to the aux Nois, from whence they have sent their sick and baggage to Crown-Point.

Extract of a letter from the camp at Saratoga June 23.

"On the 8th inst. a detachment of about sixteen hundred men, under the command of General Thomson, left the mouth of Nicolette, in order to surprise the enemy at Three Rivers. The design was to have attacked the town before day, but some unforeseen accident retarded him so that it was quite light before he got near the town. An advanced boat discovered the party on their march, gave the alarm, and was fired upon by the riflemen, who drove her off into the stream. This happened a little before sunrise, and as all prospect of succeeding by surprise was then over, the General determined to make the attack, ordered the drums to beat, to put the best face upon the matter, and intimated the enemy. In this manner the march continued till they came within reach of the vessels, some of which were anchored along the shore for about a mile, or a mile and a half above the town, when a brisk cannonade began from them, but without effect, or occasioning the least disorder among the troops, who bore it with as good a countenance as the best veterans in the world could have done. Colonel Maxwell, who led the first division, seeing, however, that in proceeding by the road he would be exposed to a very galling fire from all the vessels, seventeen in number, turned a little to the left, in order to cross what appeared to be a point of woods, and by which it seemed as if we could gain the height of the town, where the firing from the vessels would be ineffectual. This point turned out to be a very thick swamp of great extent, and which took up three hours or more to get through, every step to the knee, and very often a great deal higher. This was very unfavourable to us, for it was impossible for men to march through it without being broken, and a good deal of confusion. And as the enemy were ready for us at the farther side, there was neither time nor ground to form them properly. The consequence was, as you may judge, that we had the worst of it.

The General's original plan was to have attacked before day at four separate places; two attacks by the opposite ends of the main street; each division consisting of three hundred men. A reserve of two hundred and fifty was to remain ready for the support of any of the others. I am almost persuaded, that had we arrived in time to have put this plan in execution, it would have succeeded, notwithstanding the great superiority of the enemy in point of numbers; but the morning and the swamp, as I have told you before, broke in upon this plan. No new one was formed, nor indeed had the General it in his power to form one, for one of the divisions was separated from the rest in passing the swamp, nor did the General know where they were till the firing began from them. All he could then do was to order them to be supported. This was done for some time with effect, the enemy having broke and given way for some distance; but being supported in their turn, they drove our people back, who bore, in a soldier like manner, a very heavy fire from the musquetry and two pieces of field artillery, sometimes loaded with grape and sometimes with round shot. We were, however, after repeated attacks, obliged to give way, the enemy fiercely pursuing us.

"Our loss is inconsiderable as to numbers. But, alas! not so as to men—General Thomson being among the prisoners. Though we had the worst of it, I hope we have made some impression on the minds of our enemies. They allow we behaved well, and it will not tell amiss, that twelve hundred Americans attacked, under every disadvantage, four thousand British troops, obliged them at first to give way, and, when beat back, made a retreat of fifty-five miles with the loss of about one hundred and fifty men."

Last Thursday the Committee of Officers and Privates of the Associates of this Province met at Lancaster, when Col. Roberdeau, of this city, and Col. Ewing, of York county, were elected Brigadier Generals.

NEWPORT, July 1.
Capt. Joseph Mount came to town yesterday from the Eastward, and says his vessel, himself being on

board, was cut out of Egg-Harbour last March, by a tender belonging to the Phoenix; that he was carried to Halifax, which place he left the 26th of May; that while he was there Capt. Marindale, and all his officers were brought in from England, having received the pardon of King George, but as soon as landed they were apprehended by a party of soldiers and committed to close jail, in which Capt. Mount himself was two days with Capt. Marindale, who was in good spirits, and it is a pity that Mount that he expected to be set at liberty soon.

Captain Campbell, lately from Antigua, via St. Eustacia, informs, that a little before he left Antigua, a vessel from Georgia, belonging to Mr Samuel Brenton of this place, was seized there by a man of war, with all her cargo, consisting of lumber, indigo, &c. Mr. Brenton, then present, urged his being a friend to government as a reason for his being favoured, but the Admiral told him the act of parliament, by which he was seized, made no provision for "FRIENDS TO GOVERNMENT!" He then pleaded the same reason to the Marshal for being indulged in buying the indigo at a moderate price; but the Marshal said, "it was difficult to determine who were friends to Government, or to that point, and that he would buy the indigo himself to ship to England."—Just so would all American Tories fare, should this Country be conquered according to their wishes; but be assured, the sun, moon and stars shall fall, the ocean cease to roll, and all nature change its course, before a few English, Scotch, and German SLAVES shall conquer this vast country.

HARTFORD, July 6.
Last Wednesday passed through this place, under a guard, Governor Franklin of New Jersey, who being considered as a person dangerous to American Liberty, is to be stationed at Wallingford.

Friday last a pack of Tory prisoners, 49 in number, taken some time since at Johnstown, were brought to this town under a guard from Albany, and delivered to the Committee for the disposition of prisoners in this colony. We hear a number more of the same clan are on their way to this place.

NEW-YORK, July 11.

Since our last several of the new-raised Regiments of Connecticut troops have arrived in town, and appear to be as fine a body of men as any engaged in the present grand struggle for Liberty and Independence. Among them the Light Dragoons, between 4 and 600, who came to town yesterday, and paraded on horseback, through the city, made a noble and martial appearance; and as this corps are composed of the substantial Yeomanry of a virtuous Sister State, nothing could be more agreeable or animating to all true friends of their country. Some of these worthy soldiers assisted, in their present uniforms, at the first reduction of Louisbourg, and their "lank lean cheeks, and war-worn coats," are viewed with more veneration by their fellow countrymen than if they were glittering Nabobs from India, or Balthazars with nine tails.

On Sunday last a number of felons confined in the new goal, attempted an escape, the Ringleader, it seems, was one Armstrong, a murderer, of whom we have had the following account, viz. That he was a deserter from the Regulars at Boston, and entered himself in one of our R. M. companies before that place; that he was a remarkably wicked, dissipated, and desperate fellow; that some months ago, soon after the arrival of the army from Boston, he broke into the house of Mr. Jacob Pomer at the Whitehall, and took from thence all his wearing apparel—late night he went into the house of Mr. James McDermott at the Slip market, when most of the family were in bed; that a young woman of the house, asked his business, and desired him to walk out, that he refused, and attempted to take hold of her, when she threatened to scold him with hot water from a tea-kettle, and endeavoured to leave the room, that he followed her, and struck the edge of a tomahawk into her skull, of which she instantly died.—That he then rushed out of the house, was pursued by the man of the house and others, who, by the assistance of the watch, secured him.—That at the last supreme court, he was brought on his trial for the murder, but there not being a jury to be had, he was remanded till the next session;—that having, with a number of confederates, formed a conspiracy to escape—on Sunday afternoon he fired a pistol at the Sentry, which luckily missed him, that he seized the Sentry's gun, and knocked him down with it, and then wrenching a sword from the hand of Mr. Sheriff Roberts, who was endeavouring to quell the mutiny, was just going to plunge it in his body, when the Sergeant of the guard saved him, by shooting the villain thro' the head.

Last Sunday one Basel Boudrot, a native of Nova Scotia, was brought to this city from Canada, charged with being a principal in the murder of Captain Thomas Parsons, and eight other persons, in Nova-Scotia, in February 1793. Soon after this murder was perpetrated, he fled his country, and has been wandering from place to place ever since, till last April, when he was provisionally detected by Captain Hector McNeil, properly secured, and sent forward to receive the just reward of his crimes. He was yesterday sent on from this city to Newbury Port, the place where Captain Parsons last lived, for examination and trial.

Extract of a letter from Col. Hadricks, to Brigadier General Lewis, dated Hampton, (Virginia) June 26.
"I send you four men under guard, who were taken on Monday, on board a brig from Barbados, bound for Dunmore."

The sixth of June a ship of war, with a transport or two, arrived at Gwyn's Island, in Virginia, where it is thought they have landed between 2 and 300 troops, from the number of tents which have been erected.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated July 6.
"On Saturday last the brig Nancy, Capt. Montgomery, of Wilmington, loaded on Congress account, with 600 barrels of powder, 30 or 40 small arms, dry goods, tea, hogheads of rum, and 60 hogheads of sugar, was drove on shore by the King-Fisher, at Cape May; the brig had six three pounders mounted, with which, at one time, they beat off the boats and one of their tenders; after which, being assisted by Capt. Barry and Wecker, they got out of her in a fog, 65 firelocks, 250 barrels of powder, and some dry goods; but the fog clearing away, the ships came within shot, and sent five barges full of men, when the brig's people finding they could not hold her, started about 140 casks of powder in the cabin, and 300 in the mainmast, in which they wrapped some fire with an intent to communicate to the powder, and then quitted her. One or two of the men of war's boats soon boarded her, one was close under her stern, and others very near her; those on board had given three cheers, and fired their arms at our people, when the fire

took effect on the powder, and sent 30 or 40 of them, as is supposed, into the air, some of them 30 or 40 yards high, who soon returned to the water, unable to tell who hurt them.—They have taken up 12 bodies, two lacerated, a leg with a white splinter, both supposed to belong to officers; the water was covered with heads, legs, arms, entrails, &c. one of the boats was towed off much shattered, with only six men.—Thus did they burn for a Scotch prize.—Some of our people had got one or two small cannon on shore, with which they fired at the boats boarding the brig; the men of war returned the fire, and killed the brother of Captain Wecker, who was third Lieut. of the Repulse, and wounded a boy in the high."

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated July 9.
"Capt. Martin in a brig from —, is arrived on the coast. He had on board 17 tons of powder, and 450 stands of arms, all which are safely landed. By her we have the following letter, dated St. Eustacia, June 18.

"By a British paper of May the 4th, we are informed, that the foreign troops are ordered to sail with the fleet: That Lord Howe took leave of and set out from court to command them: That it remained still uncertain about the Commissioners, but that on the 30th of April it was said a Commission was making out to appoint five; three of whom were to be Lord and General Howe, and Cornwallis; Governor Pownall, and one Mr. Miles had been mentioned for the other two. That they were to receive the submissions of, and grant pardons to, the Americans, but not till they had laid down their arms."

"I hope you will submit as you ought to do. I make no doubt but you will be pardoned for it."

"General Burgoyne is to command at Quebec, Gen. Howe, at New York, and Gen. Clinton to the Southward. Lord Howe to command the whole."

"The Queen has brought another Princess to the nation. The Duchess of Kingston, has had her trial, and been found guilty, but pleaded the benefit of clergy, and got off. She has since fled to France, to avoid a writ of *ne exeat regnum*."

Yesterday came to town Capt. Robert Campbell, late from Antigua, where he had been for many months wrongfully imprisoned, cruelly used and his vessel, (taken last fall by the ministerial pirate,) illegally condemned, without any colour of law, or justice. A particular narrative of his case is intended to be in our next.

The first instant was rendered remarkable by the most important event that ever happened to the American Colonies, an event which will doubtless be celebrated through a long succession of future ages, by anniversary commemorations, and be considered as a grand Era in the history of the American States.—On this auspicious day the Representatives of the Thirteen United Colonies, by the providence of God, unanimously agreed to, and voted a Proclamation, declaring the said Colonies FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES, which was proclaimed at the state house in Philadelphia, on Monday last, and received with joyful acclamations. Copies were also distributed to ALL the United Colonies.—On Wednesday last it was read at the head of each Brigade of the Continental Army posted at and near New York and every where received with loud huzzas, and the utmost demonstrations of joy.

The same evening the equestrian statue of George III. which Tory pride and folly raised in the year 1770, was, by the Sons of Freedom, laid prostrate in the dirt, the just desert of an ungrateful Tyrant! The lead where-with this monument was made, is to be run into bullets, to finish with the brain of our insatiable adversaries, who to gain a poppet-crown, have lost an Empire.—"Qua Deus vult perire, prius demerit."

A Gentleman who was present at this ominous fall of *Idol Majesty*, looking back to the Original's hopeful beginning, pertinently exclaimed, in the language of the Angel to Lucifer, "If thou wilt be; but ah! how fallen! how changed!"

Lord Clive, in the House of Commons, declared that a proper corn, in acknowledgment of Britain's right to the American, was of more importance than millions without it.

The Declaration of the United States of America, is inserted in this paper, in the present form, to oblige a number of our Customers, who intend to separate it from the rest of the paper, and fix it up, in open view, in their Houses, as a mark of their approbation of the INDEPENDENT SPIRIT of their Representatives.

IN PROVINCIAL CONGRESS, New-Jersey, Burlington, July 4, 1776.

RESOLVED, That in order to prevent a failure of justice, all Judges, Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Coroners, and other inferior officers of the late Government within this Colony, proceed in the execution of their several offices under the authority of the people, until the intended terms, use, of the several officers of the new Government be settled and perfected, having respect to the present Constitution of New Jersey, as by the Congress of late ordained, and the orders of the Continental and Provincial Congresses, and that all actions, suits and process be continued, attaining only the stile and form thereof, according to the terms by the said constitution prescribed in the further prosecution thereof.

Extracted from the minutes,
WILLIAM PATTERSON, Secretary.

DESERVED,
FROM Captain JOHN WEBSTER's company in Colonel Furman's regiment of the New-Jersey militia, one JONATHAN RUFMAN about five feet eight inches high, well set, dark complexion, middle aged, neatly dressed—Also another, JAMES ROSS, about five feet six inches high, dark complexion, slender made, middle aged; many habits much given to strong liquor, formerly an inhabitant of Piscataway, Middlesex county, sold Rufman out from Bernard town. Some of the several officers, shall be entitled to FORTY SHILLINGS Reward for each, paid by
D. VID FURMAN, Colonel.
New-York, July 8, 1776.

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

A DECLARATION

BY THE

REPRESENTATIVES

OF THE

UNITED STATES

OF

AMERICA,

IN GENERAL CONGRESS ASSEMBLED.

WHEN in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness.—That to secure these Rights, Governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the Governed, that whenever any form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes, and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former system of Government. The history of the present King of Great-Britain, is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these states. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature, a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the state remaining in the mean time exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavoured to prevent the population of these states; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation.

For quartering large bodies of troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these states:

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing taxes on us without our consent:

For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury:

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offences:

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an arbitrary Government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies:

For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally the forms of our Governments:

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is, at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy, scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow citizens taken captive on the high seas to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction, of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress, in the most humble terms: Our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connection and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of conciliatory. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war; in peace, friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in GENERAL CONGRESS assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other acts and things which INDEPENDENT STATES may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honour.

Signed by order and in behalf of the Congress,
JOHN HANCOCK, President.

ATTEST.
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

POET'S CORNER.

FREEMEN, if you paint for glory,
If you fight to live in glory;
If you burn with patriot zeal;
Seize this bright auspicious hour,
Chafe those venal tools of power,
Who subvert the public weal.

CHORUS.
Huzza! Huzza! Huzza!
See freedom her standard display;
Whilst glory and virtue your bosoms inspire.
Corruption's proud slaves shall with anguish retire.

Would traitors base with bribes beguile you,
Or with idiotic self-revile you,
Ne'er your sacred trust betray;
See our patriots nobly pleading,
Never from the truth receding,
Whom North's Vengeance can't dismay!

CHORUS.
See, their glorious path pursuing,
All Britannia's troops subduing,
Patriots whom no threats refrain;
Lawless tyrants all confounding,
Future times their praise resounding,
Shall their triumphs long maintain.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber on Thursday the 30th instant, a negro man named JACK, about 35 years of age, a square well built fellow, pretty black, speaks broken English, was born in Guinea, and has his country's marks, viz. scars across the middle of his forehead, towards his nose, and has lost one of his under front teeth. He understands something of the basic founders business, can handle the file very well, and it is supposed will endeavour to pass for a freeman. He took with him several sorts of clothes, viz. a light coloured jacket without sleeves, a white flannel jacket with sleeves, a blanket coat, a brown turtleneck coat, a short coat with blue lining, a pair of blue breeches, a pair of long tow trousers, a good beaver hat, and an old ditto, a pair of black women's shoes, and placed open work round buckles. He also carried off with him his master's gun, fired for, but without a bayonet, and a grenadier's broad sword, brass mounted. He is supposed to be skulking in the country, or among the troops, where several of his colour have been observed to be very fond of his company. Whoever takes up the said negro and delivers him to his master in New-York, shall receive Ten Dollars reward, besides all reasonable charges; and whoever shall confine him in any goal, giving due notice, so that his master may get him again, shall be handsomely rewarded; and all persons are hereby forewarned not to conceal, harbour, or carry him off at their peril. **JACOB WILKINS.**
New York, 29th June, 1776. 48-51

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN AWAY the 19th of June, in the morning, from the subscriber, **MARY SMITH**, a Scotch servant, between 17 and 18 years old, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, her right shoulder considerably higher than the left dark hair; had on when she went away, a homespun coat, a blue and white striped short gown, black bonnet, a pair of leather pumps almost new, yellow buckles, took with her one calico long gown, purple and white one short check gown, three check aprons, two shifts, three white handkerchiefs, one red cloak. Whoever apprehends the above runaway, and secures her in any goal, so that I may have her again, shall receive the above reward from me. **HENRY WALKER.**
N. B. It is supposed the above runaway is gone towards Philadelphia.
Raritan Landing, New Jersey. 48-51

FILES, made and sold

either wholesale or retail, by **STACY POTTS**, and **JOHN FITCH**, in Trenton, New Jersey, who take old files to cut over again, at the following prices viz. All files of twelve inches and under, at one shilling an inch, per dozen, and all larger files at two shillings for every inch above the said twelve inches; that is for one dozen of thirteen inch files, fourteen shillings, for fourteen inches, sixteen shillings per dozen, and in like manner for larger files.

N. B. A good two story stone dwelling house in King-street, Trenton, to be let. Inquire of the said John Fitch.

Also, a good frame dwelling house, and small lot of ground on the Amwell road, within a quarter of a mile of Trenton, to be sold, inquire at above.

Trenton, June 25, 1776. 47-50

WHEREAS I have applied to the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for the County of Essex, to grant me the benefit of an act of Assembly of the province of New Jersey, made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors. This is therefore to give notice to all my Creditors, that they may be, and appear before the Judges of the said Court, on any two of them at the Court-house in Newark, on Saturday the Twentieth day of July next, by ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, to show cause, if any they have, why I should not be discharged, agreeable to the directions of the said act. **NEWARK, 25th June, 1776. } TIMOTHY DAY.**
47-50

WANTED,

A CLERK at an Iron-Works in the Jerseys, a good accountant, and one who has undoubted recommendations for sobriety and fidelity, will meet with suitable encouragement: None else need apply. Inquire of the Printer. 47-50

Just arrived from Philadelphia, and to be sold at Mr. Holt's Printing-Office, at Mr. John Anderson's Printing-Office, and at the Coffee-House. (Price 2s. 6d.)

THE FALL OF BRITISH TYRANNY,

OR AMERICAN LIBERTY TRIUMPHANT, THE FIRST CAMPAIGN.

A TRAGICOMEDY, of Five Acts, containing twenty-six scenes, among which are the following, viz.

A pleasing scene between Roger and Dick, two shepherds near Lexington.
A very moving scene on the death of Doctor WARREN, &c. in a chamber near Boston, the morning before the battle at Bunker's Hill.
A humorous scene between the Boatwain and a sailor on board a man of war, near Norfolk in Virginia.

Two very laughable scenes between the Boatwain, two sailors and the Cook, exhibiting specimens of seafaring oratory, and peculiar eloquence of those sons of Neptune, touching Tories, Convicts, and black Regulars; and between Lord Kiddapper and the Boatwain.

A very black scene between Lord Kiddapper, and Major Cadge.

A religious scene between Lord Kiddapper, Chaplain, and the Captain.

A scene, the Lord Mayor, &c. going to St. James's with the Address.

A droll scene, a council of war in Boston, between Lord Boston, Admiral Tomblow, Elbow-Room, Mr. Caper, General Clinton, and Earl Percy.

A diverting scene between a Whig and a Tory.

A spirited scene between General Prefect and Colonel Allen.

A shocking scene, a dungeon, between Colonel Allen and an officer of the guard.

Two affecting scenes in Boston, after the flight of the Regulars from Lexington, between Lord Boston, Messengers, and officers of the guard.

A patriotic scene in the camp at Cambridge, between the Generals Washington, Lee and Putnam, &c. &c. &c.

With a Dedication, Preface, Address of the Goddess of Liberty to the Congress, Dramatis Personae, Prologue, Epilogue, and a song in praise of King Tammany, the American Saint.

A truly dramatic Performance, interspersed with wit, humour, burlesque, and serious matter, which cannot fail of affording abundant entertainment, to readers of every disposition. The whole comprised in twenty-three pages, octavo, and a new and beautiful type. A much admired performance. 48 50

WHEREAS the wife of me the subscriber, Sarah Weed, has eloped from my bed and board; these are to forewarn any person crediting her on my account, as I shall pay no debt of her contracting after this date. **YOUNGS WEED.**
Hackensack, East New-Jersey, July 4, 1776. 48-51

LOST,

YESTERDAY near Trinity Church, between the hours of three and five o'clock in the afternoon, a Pair of HORSEMAN'S PISTOLS, with screw Barrels. Any Person that will bring them to the Assistant Quarter Master General, shall have FIVE DOLLARS Reward, and no Questions asked.
New York, June 24, 1776.

WHEREAS Nathan Wilkinon, on an agreement with the Printer of this paper, received of him weekly, a considerable number of News-Papers, directed for sundry persons in Bedminster, Pluckhinton, Lambertown, Cross Roads, New Germantown, &c. in New Jersey; And whereas the said WILKINSON, has egregiously failed in making payment according to agreement for the said papers;—This is therefore to request those persons who are indebted for Papers printed by the Subscriber, and sent or delivered to them by the said Nathan Wilkinon, not to pay for them to him, or his order, but to the Subscriber, who hereby promises to indemnify all persons for such payments made to him, against any claim for the same of the said Wilkinon, with whom he is always ready to settle accounts. **JOHN HOLT.**

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be sold by the Printer hereof, AN

ABSTRACT

OF THE MOST MATERIAL PASSAGES IN THE SEVERAL SPEECHES,

Delivered on TUESDAY, March 5, 1776, IN THE

HOUSE OF LORDS,

On a Motion for an Address to his Majesty, to suspend Hostilities against AMERICA.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber on the 16th instant, a negro man, named PRINCE, had on when he eloped, a small round beaver hat, a short white broad-cloth coat, a red jacket, a white shirt, green super-fine cloth breeches, black and white worked stockings, new shoes and buckles; he is about 25 years old, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, well set, very handy, and speaks good English. Whoever secures said negro, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward. **WILLIAM CONARY, Jun.**
Dover, Dutchess County, June 18, 1776. 47-50

ONE DOLLAR Reward.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber in Mendam, Morris county, in East New-Jersey, on the ninth day of June, a negro man named SAMSON, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, a well set fellow, talks something broken; had on when he went away, a white flannel shirt, blue jacket, a black and white twill'd coat, and blue breeches, light blue ribbed stockings, old shoes, a new wool hat. Whoever takes up said negro and secures him, or returns him to the subscriber, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid by me. **BENJAMIN PITNEY.**
Mendam, June 17, 1776.

Suffex County, New-Jersey, May 1776.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Thursday the 19th day of August next, between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Mrs. Jane Allen, in Newtown, a valuable plantation, or tract of land, pleasantly situated in the township of Hardeston, about one mile from Sharpshorough iron-works, and the same distance from Colonel Ephraim Martin's, containing about 290 acres, (more or less) now in the possession of the widow Northrup. There are on said tract a commodious log dwelling house, a frame barn, stable, and a young bearing orchard of apple trees, &c. More than 60 acres of upland are already cleared, besides 20 acres of meadow in English grass and fit for the fish, the whole in good fence.

The land in general is clear of rocks and stones, and extraordinary good for raising grain of all kinds. About 60 acres more of bog and swamp meadow, may easily be made at a small expense, the former (in its present state) produces yearly a large quantity of wild flax, and when drained will answer equally well for raising hemp, or grass. Late the estate of Benjamin Northrup, deceased, seized and taken in execution, and to be sold by **ARCHIBALD STEWART, Sheriff.**
48-9

NOTICE is hereby given, to all persons who have, or shall purchase any of the lands formerly granted by the trustees of the town of Kingston, in Ulster county, to one Thomas Crundall, now belonging to Thomas Jones, Esquire, and Susanna De Lancey; That no privilege to cut firewood, or timber, nor a right of commonage hath been granted by the deeds under which the same are now held, either by the present trustees, or their predecessors, consequently no former, nor future purchasers of these lands, can expect, nor will be granted these privileges. Dated at Kingston, the 6th day of June, 1776. 66-51

By order of the trustees, **CHRISTOPHER TAPPEN, Clerk.**

Philadelphia June 4, 1776.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN or STRAYED out of the subscriber's lot the upper end of Market-street, on Friday the 31st of May last, a light brown HORSE, eight years old, about fourteen hands high, with both ears cropped, a bright star in his forehead, and shod all round, a few white hairs on his back, occasioned by the saddle, a short tail; he paces and trots. Whoever takes up said horse, and brings him to Mr. STEVIN'S Livery Stable, New-York, shall have the above reward. 45-8

RICHARD YORKE, Post-Rider.

To be sold by the subscriber, within a quarter of a mile of the court house in Morris-Town, New-Jersey, for £. 180.—Three acres of land, whereon is a house, a shop and bark house, and tan vats; and an orchard, wherein are 60 bearing apple trees, conveniently situated for a tradesman, but more particularly convenient for a shoemaker and tanner, and where employment enough at that, or any other kind of business may be had. **JOHN SUTTON.**
Morris-Town, June 15, 1776. 46 9

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber in Redding town, Hunterdon county; a black mare of about fourteen hands high, three years old, no mark or brand, pace and trot natural. Whoever takes up said mare, and brings her home to the owner, shall have if strayed away, two dollars reward, if stolen, six dollars reward. Strayed or stolen the 8th of June, 1776. From me, 46 9

JOHN WYCKOFF.

To be SOLD in STAMFORD,

A DWELLING HOUSE, very pleasantly situated for a Gentleman's country seat, with a piazza on the front, and convenient for a trader or tradesman.—Said HOUSE lies about one hundred rods from the center of the town, on a public road that leads to the public landing, which is about one hundred rods from said House, where any vessel of 100 tons burthen may come.—Said HOUSE has four Rooms on the floor neatly finished, with a fire place to each room, and a good milk room;—there is between five and six acres of good land adjoining said House, with a Barn, and about 60 or 70 good bearing apple trees, with a number of other fruit trees, and an excellent Well of never failing water. Any person having a mind to purchase said Place, may know the conditions, by applying to the Subscriber, who lives on the premises, and will give an indisputable title to the same. 45-8

ABRAHAM BATES.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

BENJAMIN CLOSE, jun. of Salem, being advertised as an enemy to his country, and by the Committee of Salem brought under a bond of One Hundred Pounds; said Close came this day to my house, desired to see said bond, which I handed him to peruse, he slipped it into his pocket, stole out of my house in a violent manner, took to the woods and so robbed me of said bond. It is supposed he will do all in his power to injure his country, and will try to get to the ministerial army. He is a tall slim fellow, about 5 feet 8 inches high, black hair, fair skin, a flattering and deceitful tongue. All friends to American liberty are desired to secure said Close in any goal in the Colonies, or bring him to me, for which they shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid by me. **EZEKIEL HAWLEY, Chairman.**
Salem, May 29, 1776. 45-8

Just arrived from Philadelphia,

DOCTOR HILL'S newly improved great STOMACHIC TINCTURE, being a very excellent Medicine for all weak stomachs, as it procures a good healthy appetite, and a sound digestion; for as most diseases have their origin contracted in a weak stomach, by the use of this Tincture they may be prevented.

Also a fresh quantity of Dr. Hill's American Balsam; whose great efficacy is so well known to cure the most inveterate disorder in the breast, as shortness of breath, colds, coughs, and whooping coughs in children. Many persons from a proper use, and continuing the same a reasonable time, have received great benefit and relief, and some have been effectually cured of the most painful rheumatism, cholera, gravel and consumptions. Dr. Hill's own directions, printed in London, are wrapped about each bottle, the price therein mentioned is meant sterling money; but for the poor and indigent it is allowed to be sold at New-York at 4s. 10d. per bottle, or 4s. 4d. by the dozen. To prevent counterfeits, both the Balsam and Tincture are (by appointment) to be sold by Michael Hoffman, shop keeper, living in the Broad-Way, near the Oldgo-Market, and by none else in this city. 45-8

Also a Quantity of German PRUNES, To be sold by Gild HOFFMAN.

JAMES NEWPORT, DISTILLER.

LIVING at the lower end of Little Queen Street, at the North river, has for SALE a Quantity of West India Rum, Geneva, Brandy and Cordials.—Those who honour him with their commands, will find he endeavours to merit a continuance of their favours. 47-5

TO THE BUTCHERS IN TOWN AND COUNTRY.

AS the Use of BULLOCK'S Bladders is greatly increased, the preserving of them is recommended as both useful and profitable. Country Stores may make it an Article worth their Attention to collect: As any Quantity of such as are large and strong, will be bought at the best Price, by **WILLIAM MAXWELL.**

At his SNUFF and TOBACCO MANUFACTORY, in Wall Street, New-York.

N. B. When blown, drying them gently in a Smoke-House, is the best Method to preserve them from the Worm: When the Neck is cut off, it must be done carefully, leaving as small a Hole as possible. 45-8

EPHRAIM BAILEY, Captain.

NICHOLAS LUDLAM, Nicholas Ludlam, jun. Joseph Oldfield, John Remsen, and James Woodruff, of Jamaica, Long-Island, having since neglected to attend the times and places appointed for military exercise, according to the 7th Article of the 7th Resolve of the Provincial Congress of New-York, in their Rules and Orders published the 22d of August, 1775, for regulating the Militia of the said Colony. And the above-named persons having for their non attendance, been three times successively fined, according to the 12th Article of the said 7th Resolve, are hereby advertised and held up as enemies to their country. 45-8

SAMUEL BROOME and COMPANY,

HAVING removed their store to New-Haven, desire all those indebted to them, to call and settle their accounts, either with them at New-Haven, or Mr. Daniel Phoenix, living in New-York, nearly opposite where said Broome and Company kept their store.—They have still on hand, a small assortment of Goods suitable for the approaching season, to be sold for cash or short credit, on the usual moderate terms. 9-8

Just Published.

And SOLD by the PRINTER hereof, (Price SIX-PENCE.)

ORATION,

Delivered at the King's Chapel in Boston, April the Eighth, 1776, on the Re-Interment of the Remains of the late Most Worshipful GRAND MASTER, **JOSEPH WARREN, Esq;** President of the late CONGRESS of this Colony, AND

MAJOR-GENERAL of the Massachusetts Forces; Who was slain in the battle of BUNKER'S HILL, June 17, 1775.

By **PEREZ MORTON, M. M.**

FOUR-PENCE per POUND GIVEN BY

JOHN KEATING,

FOR the best sort of good, clean, dry, white linen RAGS, and so in proportion for those of an inferior sort.

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